SHERMAN AND GRANT.

Who Planned the March to the Sea.

OPINIONS ON THE MEMOIRS.

Prospects of a Bitter and Lively Discussion.

#### WHAT A PROMINENT ARMY OFFICER THINKS.

The publication in the HERALD of certain portions of General Sherman's book has created quite s lively excitement in army circles in this city, and it is said that the members of the Army and Navy Club who were under Sherman during the war are already givided into two hostile camps on the subject. A large number of the regular army officers, so far as can be ascertained, ere fearfully indignant at Sherman, the friends of General Joe Hooker especially. Outside of the slub, however, the officers are very reticent as to what they really think about the "Memoirs." A BERALD reporter had a conversation yesterday with an army officer who was quite prominent during the war, and as his opinion of the "Memoirs" is, doubtless, the same as that held by nine-tenths of the officers-in this city at leastwho were in the army during the rebellion it will be found of interest.

"I have called upon you, General," said the HERALD reporter, "in order to obtain your views concerning General Sherman's new book." The General pushed back the chair in which he was seated, dropped his pen on the table and, with a look of blank amazement on his face, exclaimed. "Well, now that is a question to put to a man thus bluntly. I assure you that you would oblige me by putting some easier conundrum." Then courteously bidding the reporter to be he said, "I have been so busy lately that I really have not had time to read the reviews of the book in the HERALD with that care watch would justily me in giving an opinion as to its

MERITS OR DEMERITS.

It is apparent that General Sherman has had access to documents and records which probably but one or two other persons besides himself had access to, and it would be folly on the part of any officer in the army who may feel aggrieved at some of General Sherman's criticism to attempt a reply that would stand until he has had time to examine the records himself and collate his own proofs. Mind, you I don't say that all General Sherman's criticisms about some of his fellow officers are unanswerable or that they have been made without good cause. But, taking it for granted that his priticisms in reference to certain occurrences during the war are based on what he considers good proof, you will readily see that there will be quite a stir in army circles over the book. Our army officer's reputation as a military man is very precious to him, and to blast it simply to gratify one's bates or dislikes and without regard to facts would be a crime; and no doubt every officer who leels that he has been misrepresented by General Sherman will, before making any definite reply, make a careful examination of all documents and of everything which may bear upon his case. To simply make a general denial would be of little good, for facts must be met by facts. It often happens that an occurrence is described by several persons who were witnesses of it in totally different ways; that is, one man may state as facts certain things which another may overlook entirely. Again, oue may have obtained details of an occurrence which might explain away much that looks untruthful in another's account of it. Men, too, are subject to their likes and dislikes of matters and things, and their descriptions of occurrences in which they are interested are naturally colored more or less by their feelings. In this matter of General Sherman's 'Memorits,' as I have said before, no decided opinion can be given us to the truth of his criticisms until a thorough study of the documents, &c., upon which he bases them is made. I hardly think that General Sherman would, simply to gratify his personal likes or dislikes, distort facts to suit his feelings; but yet many things that look rather bad for some army officers to whom allosion is made in the book may be explained away by documents and records and definite reply, make a careful examination of all omers to whom aliasion is made in the book may be explained away by documents and records and the personal testimony of other officers who were

on the spot."

The General then, to whether to a question of the reporter as to whether the army officers would be deterred from entering into a controversy with the General-in-Chief because they were his pubordicates, replied:—

"I do not think that there are five officers in the army who will consider it in any way

moordinates, tephed:—

"I do not think that there are five officers in the army who wil consider it in any way.

A BEACH OF DISCIPLINE

If they feel aggrieved over General Sherman's statements to make whatever replies they see fit. The General has opened the argument himself, and, as he has attacked officers whose reputation is as dear to them as his is to him, whatever turn the discussion takes General Sherman can find no laut. He has, if I can judge angaf from what I have seen of the book as reviewed in the disclading condeavore to show the public that certain offices bluedered in military manageners of importance; some were incompetent, and deserve censure instead of praise. These officers will, of course, if they can, show that the criticisms, if not entirely unfounded, are over narsa, indeed, in a measure unjustified, in the light of a its and croumstances with the General may have overlooked."

the a measure unjustified, in the light of ialts and circumstances which the General may have overlooked."

"Do you think," asked the reporter, "that the publication of this book will be regarded as ill advised by army officers generally?"

"I really," was the reply, "have not heard much talk on the snoject of the book as yet by army officers, not because the glimpse of it we have been able to get through the Herald has not given rise to considerable discussion, but I have been too body to jay any very particular attention to the expression of optimous by officers in this city whom I have met lately. It think myself that its publication is the advised; for, though mistakes and mailts may have been more by some of the officers of the army, the feelings snagendered by the war are not yet so toned down as to admit of criticism of one officer by another entirely unwarped of prejudice. I do not say that General Sheeman is actuated by personal tikes or disakes in his book; he may be actuated by the best of motives; but it is a serious thing, as I have said before, for one army before to attack another's reputation as an officer, executing if facts that may look at first rather damag up may be divested or muon of their ugit look by the testimony of men who had as good an opportunity to know what was going on and being done to be certain persons as General Sheeman. There is one thing about those "memoris" that I admire General Sheeman for any how—tunt is als manifiness in publishing them while he is alive and when he must, right of whom.

for any new-that is an manifices in posissing them while he is anive and when he must, right or wrong.

BEAR THE BRUNT OF THE FIGHT which he has originated. It is a cowardly thingin my oblinion, for a man to write a diary of his, tory of events and things in which the reputations of other men may be blasted by an idle wind on a charge based on alleged facts which might be explained away by other circums ances, and refuse to allow it to be published until after his own death. A man who does that kind of thing and is found out before he does die nught to be taken in hand in some way that would be a corrective. I repeat, then, that the publication of these "Memories" by General Sherman while he is alive and must take the consequences of his act is a manif thing on his part; but what the public of the discussion in the army that must follow the publication of the book will be it would be hard to foretell. At all events it will create a site."

# IS SHERMAN IN ERROR?

(From the Hartford Courant.) The credit for planning the march through Georgia the General takes to himself, and although it has irequently been given to General Grant General Snerman expresses the optnion that General Grant himself has never thought or said so. To timeral Grant he gives all the credit of the Vicksburg campaign. "not only in the grand whole, but in the timerals of details." It is not improbable that the impulsive nature of feneral Sherman has led him this some haccuracies, and possibly he is not siways just or renerous to those with whom he differed, but his although any will make a most valuable addition to our war literature, and will be found in the linking as trustworthy as its author.

SHERMAN, THE MORE PROBABLE AUTHOR. [From the Springfield Republican.]

General Snerman proves to his "Memoirs" that heaione is entitled to the credit of his "march to the sea," which General Grant's irienus have been coolly appropriating for several years as his idea, while "the sphinx" has smoked and said nothing. that he bardly knew what to do with the sherman's army, and suggested the increatening of Angusta and Macon. In that setter Sherman said he should not not on swithout a function of the would not do so without a function of the contract of Sherman gives in this just-issued second volume

Re proposed to put his army in order for a march on Augusta. Columbia and Charleston, saying that "the possession of the Savannah river is fatal to the possession of the Savannah river is fatal to the possession of the Savannah river is fatal to the possession of the Savannah river is fatal to the possession of the savannah river is fatal to the possession of the month of the fatil of Georgia." Grant hestated for a couple of months, arging Saverman to "drive Forrest out of Tennessee," to destroy Hood's army, &c.; but Sherman persisted in his pian, assured Grant that Thomas could handle Hood, and finally was authonized by Grant, on November 2, to "go on as you propose." Grant has long enough enjoyed the credit for the most original movement of the war, and we are glad to have it at hist where it belongs, with General Sherman, who was always the more probable autsor.

WHAT IS THOUGHT IN WASHINGTON. [Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Star.] General Sherman's "Memoirs," just published, have created a decided sensation in official circles ere. It is now said that it was the anticipation of the publication of this book, and the effect it would have here, that really governed General Sharman in transferring his headquarters to St. Louis some months ago. He knew that what he

intended printing would make it unpleasant for him to continue in Washington. He has grieved the President by lauding General Halleck-giving to Halleck the credit for the campaign against Fort Donels in and Shilob. He tries to make up for this in praise of Grant's Vicksburg

to make up for this in praise of Grant's Vicksburg campaign, but finally spoils the whole thing by taking to minself the sole glory of originating and carrying out the march to the sea.

He attributes exceedingly unpatriotic and offensive motives to Generals Logan and Blair in his explanation of his reason for selecting Howard over their heads to command the army of McPaerson after the death of that officer. The language he uses in speaking of these men is as follows:—"I regarded both Generals Logan and Blair as volunteers, who looked to personal fame and glory as auxiliary and secondary to their political amoution, and not as professional sidiers. Hence I appointed Howard, a professional sidier."

The opinion prevails that General Sherman is both cruei and ugust in this statement, for no two soldiers of the war octier earned their spurs than did Logan and Blair. I met senator Logan yesterday and asked him if he had seen pierman's aliusion to aim. He replied that he had, out for the present he intended to enter into no controversy with Sherman; that his (Logan's) record was a matter of instory with mis contributed and needed no delence from the egoistical pretenations and malletous eccunificates of an erratic

needed no delence from the egotistical preten-sions and malicious eccentricities of an erratio

man.

He was willing to place side by side General Sherman's refusal to make him Mecherson's successor and General Grant's selection of sim to take General Thomas' command and light the fluid battle in the Northwest. If Sherman thought him unfit to succeed McPaerson, Grant thought him the to supersoa General Thomas, who, in the estimation of the coularry, was not an interior commender to Sherman thimself.

He, L. gan, would stand on his merits, and not feel alarmed at the criticism of a man who brought down the condemntation of the whole country and the public reprimand of the Secretary of War for his infamous terms of surrender othered to General Johnston.

General Sherman is also very severe in his criticisms of Secretary Stanton. He charges that Secretary Stanton's Interierence in the matter of the cotton captured has given rise to the millions of cotton chains now pending in the courts and Congress. He also charges that Stanton tried to

Congress. He also charges that stanton tried to make the country believe that he (Sherman) was

a traitor.
Mr. Edwin T. Stanton, a son of the famous War Mr. Edwin T. Stanton, a son of the famous War Secretary, is a prominent young lawyer of this place, and i called on him to learn what he had to say about Secreman's redections on the memory of his dead father. He said that during the war he served with his lather as private secretary, and had made memoranca of many important events, which he hoped before long to put before the public in book form. That one of the interesting leatures of these memoranda would be the troubles his father had with General Sherman. In a word, the great weakness of Sherman was that at times he acted as if he thought himself Grand Mogul, President, Commander-in-Chief, Secretary, of War, Courgress and everything else comonned. There seems to be no surprise that Sherman speaks slightingly of Sigel, out that he should be so very bitter in denonciation of Hooker is thournt strange. His love for Buell, McCleilan, McCook, Crittenden and Burnside is explained by his preindice for West Pointers, and is looked upon as helping to explain his dislike of Logan and Blair. The book promises a lively season from this role. ises a lively sensation from this point

### THE UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION DISCUSSED-THEY MUST BE DEFENDED TO THE DEATH.

The New York State and Hudson River Conference of Unitarian and Other Courcues, as it is to be known hereafter, met yesterday in Mr. Chadwick's church, Brookiyn. The annual sermon had been preached the evening before by the Rev. Mr. Gannett, of Boston. After a season of devotional services yesterday morning, Dr. Bellows, of this city, who was chosen president, addressed the Conference on the semi-centennial of the association, which is to be celebrated in Boston next week. He briefly referred to the work done by it during fifty years past. Reports from committees and churches were then made, and thus the forenoon was occupied. THE AFTERNOON SESSION

was occupied mainly in a discussion of the public school question as it is now before this community in the proposition to take Catholic percental schools under the wing of the Board of Education. Mr. Milien read a very sole essay on the general proposition. He declared that it was a point on which we cannot afford to be indifferent. The public schools are an American institution established in Boston nearly perms ago and now overspreading ever the time of t public schools of our land. The semi barbarous nordes that come nere rom Europe and the semi-barbarous horizes that our quil war has liberated and elevated to the encitive transcuse has put such a strain on this government as it never had and as its lounders never anticipated. Our system of public education has in it the capacity to regenerate this cuttire nation. The speaker took the ground that the State should provide education for all its people and then should compet attendance upon its public schools. He remarked that thirty-five years ago the efforts of Roman Catholes began for the overthrow of our public schools but he called upon the American people to detend them with their lives if need be. A delegate from Newburg said that four towns had submitted to the Catholic demand, He had heard A ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONES IN NEWBURG declare, in a public school, he the missioner; would stab him to the heart. And with this spirit these men traver up and down our lind. Dr. Farley said that heart to the Christian keylster, believed that the moust early said that the chart of current of Curist the school was the greatest agency for securing republican institutions or this country in the future. He thought hat this Catholic effort to overthrow them ought to call forth the most earnest professional pointchans and the Catholic effort to overthrow them ought to call forth the most earnest professional pointchans and the Catholic effort to overthrow them ought to call forth the most earnest professional pointchans and the Catholic hardenly, for when were the fessuts at a 1. ss for a plan? If one faits they scopt spother, they must waten the professional pointchans and the Catholic hearerchy, for when were the fessuts at a 1. ss for a plan? If one faits they scopt spother. The Roman Catholic Church, he said, does not understand what this conflict may end in which they are now provok. In the fait they should be tanget that we will detend them with our oxidots first, and with our bayonets after if a cook think that the secu

with our oshiots first, and with our bayonets after if area de.

DR. PUTNAM

did not think that the secularization of the schools would remove the objections. We can't rule God and Carist and the Church out of our schools, for the adultiplication table leads us up to God. And, in we could, would not those schools be more diddless and Caristiess then than they are now, and more hable to this charge as made by Roman Catholics? And he did not believe that Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, &c., would be willing to schools, that had shut did not believe that The result would be a breaking up of the entire system of proble education and a falling back on sectarian schools. The subject was discussed by Mr. Nye, Air. Chadwick and others. In the evening the Conference held a social meeting in the church, and thereafter adjourned.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Long Island concluded its session last evening in the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Montague and Clinton streets, Brooklyn, with Bishop Littlejohn presiding. After the transaction of some routine business, Rev. Noah Hun: Schenck, D. D., made a verbal report from the Committee of the Charles Foundation, showing the lastitutions under their care to be in a flourishing condition and urging additional contributions from the churenes. A resolution was adopted recommending that an endeavor be made to obtain additional contributions and bequests for the establishment of paroccinal schools. It was resolved that the sum of \$50,000 and filteen per cent of the Thanksgiving Day collection be setuside for the payment of the Bishop's salary and insurance and repairs to his residence. The following committees for the ensuing year were then elected:—

\*\*Standing Committee—Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D.; Rev. T. Standord Drowne, D. D.; Rev. John H. Paddock, D. D.; Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, D. D.; Henry E. Pierrepont, Jasper W. Gibert, Charles R. Marvin and William Floyd Joues. with Bishop Littlejohn presiding. After

RAPID TRANSIT ASSOCIATION.

MEETING YESTERDAY AFTERNOON-ELECTION OF

OFFICERS-PROJECTS AND THE WORK DONE. A meeting of the New York Rapid Transit Assoclation took place yesterday alteracen at the rooms of the Board of Fire Insurance Brokers, No. 162 Broadway. The meeting was called to order by Hermann H. Cammann. Mr. Joon H. sherwood presided. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The Chairman said that as this was the first meeting of the Association some order of business should be decided upon. The report of the Nominating Committee was called for, but on the motion of Mr. Morrell the constitution was read.

Mr. Morrill said that he wanted to call attention to the fact that the officers should be elected by the association, not by the Board of Directors. Therefore he moved that the report of the Nomining Committee be called for and the voting proceed. The ticket proposed was as tollows:-John H. Sherwood, President; Charles Butler, First Vice President; John B. Cornell, Second Vice President; William H. Lee, Third Vice President; Philip Van Volkenburgh, Fourth Vice President; Hiram W. Sibley, Flith Vice President: Hermann H. Cammann, Secretary.

Messrs. Butler and Cornell were appointed tellers and the voting then proceeded. Air. Sherwood said he preferred that another man be selected for the position of President, as he was certain there were better men than be.

The ticket proposed was unanimously elected. There was a great deal of private discussion and cauculing as to the position of treasurer of the association, and about hall an hour was consumed

association, and about half an hour was consumed over this important matter.

Allen Campbell, a member of the Legislative Committee, said that he had no authority to report anything from the committee. He had been glad to see that the bill had passed one of the houses and would soon pass the other, but nothing definite had yet seen done.

Mr. Morrell said that he bad received information from Albany that matters were active in rapid transit. He believed it was the sense of the meeting that they pre erred the oil of the Common Council, but only on condation that the Husted bill was not successful. But he thought that in the Husted bill was passed the society might be stisfied with it. He had spoken with a judge in the morning, who had given him some opinions. It was Chief Justice Daty, and he said that the trouble might be in acquiring the to real estate. The Judge said that it was doubtful it any such case could be appealed to a higher court toan the Supreme, according to the bill, and it would be well before the bill finally passed the Senate to insert a clause which would cover this. Under the constitution any case could be appealed, and Judge Day feared that this would prove an impediment to the proper working of the bill. Mr. Mr. Morrell advised that this should be looked after, and that steps should be taken to have the conoxious clause expanged.

Mr. Charles Butler said he thought that the best thing the meeting could do was to adjourn, as it seemed to be the sense of the members that the

clause expunged.

Mr. Chartes Builer said he thought that the best thing the meeting could do was to adjourn, as it seemed to be the sense of the members that the election of a treasurer should be postponed until next week, and in lact the discussion on the bylaws of the association had better take place after the adjournment of the Legislature, for then they would not be working in the dark, as they would be if they undersook anything at present that should be final.

Mr. L. M. Fuller thought that rapid transit was pretty saie at present. We had a Mayor who was pledged to rabid transit, and who had really done was needed to rabid transit, and who had really done was needed to rabid transit. He could not imagine of commissioners could be left in the hands of such a man with safety, and the citizens would be satisfied. He nimbell had met with many knotty things in his life, but never anything equal in difficulty to rapid transit. He could not imagine how people—men with money—could not see the advantages to be derived from it. In five years the appreciation of property between Fitty-ninth street and Kingsbridge would pay for the road.

Gouverneur Morris said tout he thought that nothing at present they could do would do any good, so they had better do nothing. The Legislature was about adjourning and it was better to be things there take their regular coarse. Still there was a matter which should be stiended to—the funds—and that was way be had hoped a treasurer would be selected that very day. The object of the meeting was to make the \$5,000,000 bid and thus prevent any one ses from making it, and yet at present they were not in a position to do this.

Mr. Morrelexplained that the deferred plan had

to go this.

Mr. Morrelexplained that the deferred plan had been given up and that the association was now a capital stock concern and had norming to go with deterred stock. It had made substantial progress. There was no trouble in getting subscriptions, but he thought that he people would have more confidence in them when they got earnestly to work. This was impossible unit some oil was passed. He said there would be no trouble when people understood that rapid transit is in the hands of an honest set of men. The speaker amounced that among the new subscribers were J. C. Ken-dail, \$2,500; C. V. B. Ostrander, \$2.500, and Chief Justice C. P. Daily, \$2,500.

After some desultory conversation the meeting adjournes. an honest set of men. The speaker a

THE OPPONENTS OF BAPID TRANSIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I am somewhat surprised to find my name in a "List of Those Opposed to Rapid Transit" published in the HERALD of Friday last. I am equally surprised to find various other gentlemen, generally supposed to be in lavor of all proper public improvements, in the same category. I do not know 1100-2 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 5 6 00 110 quite sare that, after voting persistently for five years in layor of every bill watch gave the slightest hope of producing rapid transit, including all the special charters from 1871 to 1874, as well as the Eastman bill of 1874, having given much time this year to the preparation of a general act intended to cover the subject in the minner required by the constitutional amendments, which bill was indorsed by every rapid transit organization in New York except one, and having been in daily consultation with the leading gentlemen interested in the subject throughout the present session-I am quite sure that with this record even the HEBALD could not transfer me in a day from the lanks of the ardent irlends to those of the opponents of rapid transit. But as a little contribution to contemporary rapid tran-sit literature, and in order to prevent any misunderstanding relative to the of any of the gentlemen you hame, allow me to say a few words about the particular bill to which your list re-erred—the so-called "Moore bill." I am not unaminar with legislative bills. During the three years that I was Chairman of the Judiciary committee over 1 how came officially under my inspection. And I understand the force of the words when I say that the "Moore bill." as it came from the Senate, was, taken altogether, the worst I had ever seen. Its form was oud and its substance was worse. Let me specify a few points:—

1. The amended constitution absolution. of any of the gentlemen you hame, allow 1. The amended constitution absolutely requires

its substance was worse. Let me specify a few points:—

1. The amended constitution absolutely requires that no law shall autqurize the construction or operation of a street rairoad except upon the consent of the adjoining property owners, or, in detail of that the determination of commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court. This requirement the oil entirely disregarded.

2. The amended constitution significant unless "the antaorization by law of sucus rairoad, unless "the consent of the local authorities having control of the street," &c., be obtained. This requirement, also, the bill ignored.

3. The Legislature itself is prohibited from granting a rairoad franchise to any individual or association; but this bill, in so many words, allows three persons, appointed by certain local authorities who derive their power to appoint from the Legislature, to "grant a license, right and tranchise," &c.

So much for constitutional and legal objections. Now let us look at the substance of the bill.

1. While it purports to be a general act to provide "Railways for Rapid Franch," he wording throughout the oil is such that but one company can be authorized. The singular number is everywhere employed—"A railway company its ection 1, line 7), "the railway" (inne 1), "said line of railway" (section 2, line 2), "the line of the proposed railway" (section 3, line 1), &c., are examples. So either a monopoly was intended or the bill was badis grawn.

2. While provision is quite ostentatiously made at considerable length in section 3 for alvertising for proposals to purchase the tranchise, &c., yet by a line in sundvision 4 of section 1 ine Commissioners have absolute power "to reject any bid or projusal received," which, in the lands of partial men, would make the advertising a farce.

2. By section 3 it is provined that "the Mayor and Aldermen may procure the entire right of way of said proposed railway." When it is remembered that the road could be located through the centre of blocks, the power thus conierred and the danger

which it shall exercise those powers; that, in short, all those salutary provisions which constitute the bulk of most charters and are the saluguards of society are entirely omitted, and the com any was to have unlimited power, with no liability or re-

iriction!

I venture to say that no corporation since the days of the old "monopolies" as ever asked for such days of the old "monopolies" as ever asked for such days of the old "monopolies" as ever asked for such days of the old "monopolies" and that any man who should knowingly vote to confer them, would show a mostly directly neworkly of a legitlative seat as a goardian of the interests of the community. It was for voting against the restoration of this bill in this form that the names of fifty-five mentioned have been published, as in opposition to rapid transit, Precisely the reverse was the case. A negative vote gave a chance for amendment either in the House or in conference committee, An addrmative vote utterly desiroued hopes of rapid transit under that bill, by passing committee. An adirm stave vote utterly destroyed hopes of rapid transit under that bill, by passing it in a shape in which it would necessarily be vetoed. I appreciate unly the rapidity with which comments on current events have to be made in a great metropolitan journal and the lability to a misunderstanding of motives. And it is with no feeling that any injustice was intended in the insertion of the names of so many of the most active workers for rapid transit in a list of its o-ponents that i submit this statement of facts. Yours truly,

L. BRADFORD PRINCE.

CREEDMOOR.

SIXTH PRACTICE OF THE AMERICAN RIPLE TEAM-SHOOTING AT 1,100 YARDS.

The American national ride team had their sixth practice yesterday at Creedmoor. Colonel Bedine was absent. Scooting commenced at the 500 yards range before eleven o'clock, and the practice was pretty good. Between one and two o'clock in the afternoon a neavy rain shower drove the riflemen from before the butts, and for a while it looked as if the practice for the day had come to an end. In about an hour toe rain ceased, clouds broke up and the sun smiled upon the scene. The highly and wind were rather invorable to suboting and very good scores marked the progress of the practice. The average number of points per man is 143%, the bignest yet actained since the commencement of the present practice.

A novel leature was yesterday introduced into the practice; tais was the initiat on of shooting at 1,100 yards. Never before has this distance been shot from at Creedmoor, and it may be safely asserted that this range has never been tried anywhere else in the United States. To get the full distance two gaps, resembling gates, had to be cut into the wooden ience on the southern line of the Na tional Rifle Association's grounds, and the marks men were obliged to go about fifty yards into the adjacent field. At this new range members of the team were, of course, very much at a loss to obtain

THE PROPER ELEVATION and allow just the right number of points on the wind gauge. It was particularly difficult to give the right elevation and windage at 1,100 yards, for it must be remembered that, while the length of a degree on the tangent scale for a given length of barrel is always the same, the farther the distance from the target the greater must be the allowance for every given number of yards that may be added to the range. Thus if at 800 yards that the allowance on the wind gauge is four points, and at 900 yards say litteen minutes more are added to the clevation and half a point additional be allowed on the wind gauge, it wil not do to add the constant sum of fitteen minutes to the clevation and half a point to like windings for each 100 yards added to the range. The clevation and mall as point to like windings for each 100 yards added to the range. The clevation and wandays require to be more in proportion to every 100 yards of distance between 100 and 1,200 yards than between 700 and any scorter range, and the increase of required elevation at extreme distances is in proportion to the squares of the distances corresponding to these ranges.

Notwithstanding the fact that yesterday was the first day's pactice at 1,100 yards, Mr. J. S. Coni.n. of the Ammeter Rife Cluc, schieved the remarkacity file score of 44 points, among which there were 4 out's eyes, and George Dakin, of the American team, recorded 40 points, with 3 buil's eyes.

THE SCORES. it must be remembered that, while the length

THE SCORES. THE SCORES AT 1,100 YARDS. that I have reason to object to being placed in any little reason to object to be reason to object to object to be reason to object to be reason to object to be reason to object to o 1100-3, 0, 3, 2, 2, 3, 4, 2, 0, 0, 4, 0, 2, 4, 3...

The other members of the feam who shot at this distance did not complete their scores.

The Plan (Dublin) Times of the 4m inst. gives the following report of an attempt to contest at the Dollymoust range for places on the lish team. The results can harmy be compared to wint the Americans are accomplishing at Greenmoor, for the Irish team. The second of a series of competitions:

The second of a series of competition ride matches which had been arranged to take place at the Strant at Dollymount, with a view to determine who were the best marksmen to take their place among the Irish learn at the forthcoming international ride match, was to have taken have jesterial, out owing to the presence of a marine fog which hand been seen the shooting ground in the atternoon the gentlemen present acandoned the fica of making this one of their competition matches, and arranged a sweepstake to fire ten shoots at each range. The wind, too, was unlavorable, yet the results obtained were very lair. The lollowing are the principal scores:—

were very lair. The following are the piscores:—

\*\*EXOFGE:—\*\*

\*\*BXO Fda 900 Fda 1,000 Fd

Mr. Waterhouse 35 83 33

Mr. G Suis. 40 35 21

Mr. L Johnson 32 44 42

Mr. J. M. saunders 37 37 36

Mr. Goff. 33 23 — 800 Yds. 900 Yds. 1,000 Yds. Total.

people from the moment of their landing at THE NATIONAL CENTENNIAL Queenstown until their departure from the Irish shores. This is a settled thing, and the people of Ireland will hear of nothing else." In this Ireland will surpass America, which, when the Irish team went to Creedmoor, gave them oceans of entnusiasm but nothing of that warmth of family welcome which is apparently awaiting the guests in Dublin. In fact, our good friend Major Leech intends to carry out his programme in the very best possible manner. The welcome, he save will be such as has rarely been witnessed in Ireland. The match itself is to be shot on the 29th, and will take place at Dollymount, a favorable spot for such a purpose The office of umpire has been offered by the irish committee in a generous spirit to an American—viz., General Shaler—who held the same office in the matter at Creedmoor. The invitation was despaced by Colonel Leech a few days ago. There the maton at Creedmoor. The invitation was despared by Colonel Leech sew days ago. There will be a continued round of festivities during the stay of the American guests. The Lord Mayor of Ducha will give a banquet in their honor on the evening of the 28th at the Mansion House, to which the first people of the United Kinadom are to be invited. The citizens' banquet is also to be a very magnificent affair. Other public bodies will give receptions and banques if it is possible to get them crowded in. A trip to Dublin Bay has been arranged, and also excursions to the County Wicklow and the Chiraga Camp, and a garden party at Clantarf Castle will be given by the Lord of the soil, Mr. Vernon. There will be a special iestal representation at the Theatre Royal and a concert of itish music by irish musicians; and last, not least, Trinity College will give an enter-tainment to the Americans in honor of Yale and Harvard. The invitations to the fetes have not yet been sent out, but I hear that the Lord Mayor of London, for however, will be among the guests of the Lord Mayor of Dublin. O caurse, this is neither an official nor a complete cashlogue of the coming events. Major Leech has just left Dublin for London, for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of the Americans at Wimberson. For the distribution of the prizes at Dublin the Exploition Palace has been secured for the evening of the 23d of July, the last day of the gathering. gathering.

THE BILL TO ABOLISH CHAPLAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Strenuous opposition is being made by the managers of the House of Reinge to a bill which proposes, it is said, to abolish chaplains in State institutions and the House of Refuge. Will you permit me to say a lew words of explanation and delence of the bill in question in order that the opposition from the quarters named may not be ceived by the community without the "grain of salt?" The bill is not a frojan horse filled with explosive compounds, intended to destroy our public institutions in general and the House of Refuge in particular. It is almost an exact copy of a law which has been in quiet and beneficial operation in the State of Minnesota for some years. A similar act has also lately been adopted in Ohio. The public institutions of those States and their Houses of Refuge have not sufferred a iot by the law, nor has anarchy been introduced into the community. On the contrary they operate in the intelest of greater peace and harmony and the improvement of morals. But what is the bill? It is too long to publish in full here, though its own language would be the best refutation of the charges made. The State constitution provides that "the tree

exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or pre-er-

ence, snall forever be allowed in this State to all

mankind." Tais evidently applies to the inmates of prisons and institutions as well as to the community outside. The right here guaranteed "to all mankind" is not lorieited by entrance into a State institution, be it a prison or a house of refuge. The bill simply provides that no inmate of a public institution shall be obliged to attend any form of religious worship out his own, and shall be allowed at stated times and with certain precautious the privilege of ministration by a designated minister of his own belief. I is well that the public should understand that the managers of the house of Refuge form a very close corporation. Year after year for fifty years they have re-elected themselves. They have in their little kingdom almost unlimited bower. Even the Governor cannot remove from their grasp, by pardon, a child once committed to their lender care. The children in the House of Refuge are (probably three-fourths of their number) of Catholic parentale. The managers compet them to attend Protestant services, forbid their instruction in their own faith except to a merely nominal extent, prohibit Catholic priests from cutering to administer the sacraments, which Catholics believe to be the heaven-appointed channels of grace to the simber and the most effectual means of reorming the sacraments, which Catholics believe to be the heaven-appointed channels of grace to the simber and the most effectual means of reorming the sacraments, which Catholics believe to be the State Commissions in 18,2 proves, a very large proportion of the calidren leave the institution, if not Protestants at least anti-Catholics, or without any religion at all. This is reformation. It is said that the oil will open the doors to minist-res of all denominations. This is certainly the spirit of interty and of the State constitution, however. It says that tois will make disorder, but it answers its own objection by proceeding to say that it does not anticipate that any out the Catholics will avail themselves of the privilege. Undouotedly such will be the case.

In conclusion, no only is thus bill precisely simmilar to the law long exist munity outside. The right here guaranteed "to all mankind" is not foriefted by entrance into a

many, in Beigium, in Russia, in Switzerland, &c.
Snould the law not work well it can and will
be quicely repealed. But the testimony of the
countries and States which I have named proves
its bonencent and harmonious operation, while
the in crests of true (and not nominal) Hoerty require its adoption.

Clfizen.

THE HOMGOPATHIC FAIR.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE AS TO THE SUC-CESS OF THE ENTERPRISE.

The ladies and gentlemen interested in the Romeopathic Fair met at Delmonico's, Fourteenth street, last night, to hear of the financial result of their efforts. Mr. Salem H. Wales was elected chairman, and after a few introductory words, he called on Mr. Mackay, who read a report, in which

the following Items occurred :-Laty Washington Collage—Mrs. Nelson and assistants. 3,600 00 Bric-x-brac-Mrs. H. Aden and assistants. 2,727 22 Guernsey Cottage—Mrs. Dr. Guernsey and as sistants
ariequin—Mrs. br. helwoth
oral—Mrs. Lappincott, chairman
elec ic—Mrs. rost
fresnment—Mrs. bares, cashier
Mrs. Baroow. 2,701 11 Echac is—Mrs. rost.

nefresnment—Mrs. Sa.res, cashier

Mrs. Barrow

Habana—Mrs. Failer

Cormicopia—Mrs. Dr. Bartlett

Twenty-econd regiment and King Calico—Mrs. Gross receipts..... 

### A MAIDEN BURGLAR BOLD ROBBERY BY A GIRL OF NINETERS.

About one o'clock yesterday morning a young

girl named Augustine Meyer passed through Court alley, Honoken, climbed over a fence in the rear of Schleger's saloon in Washington street, between Third and Fourth, jumped to the roof of men, would make the advertising a farce.

A. By section 3 its provised that "the Mayor and Aldermen may procure the entire right of way of said proposed rainway." When it is remembered that the road could be located through the centre of bitecks, the power this conterted and the danger to the cities of the state will be appreniated.

4. The corporation proposed to be formed was uniprecedented in the unlimited extent of its powers. The whole of scatter of the soliton in the unlimited extent of its uniprecedented in the unlimited extent of its uniprecedented in the powers are empraced in the pecuniarly comprehensive parase, "such powers and privileges as may be necessary or desirable;" that it has also (if anything could be added) "all the powers, rights, pivileges and irranches conserved upon rairroad corporations." by the George Rairroad act without any of their habitities of restrictions; that there is no habitity when ever on the part of the corporation or of its stockholders of its olitoners—no limitity clause at all; that there is not a line of provision as to the exercise of those powers; that it has also (if anything could be added) when the contents of the contents of the bowing aliey, forced open a window, and, contering the nonse, secured two sacques of the bowing aliey, forced open a window, and, contenting the nonse, secured the sale contract for building the two sacques of the bowing aliey, forced open a window, and, contenting the nonse, secured two sacques of the bowing aliey, forced open a window, and, contenting the nonse, secured two sacques of the work. It will soon be inspected previous to acceptance by the National and the danger to the solidary of the bounds of the bounds of the bowing aliey, forced open and the danger of the solidary. It was all the work, it will soon the danger of the solidary of the nonse of the solidary of the planet of the one of the patient of the solidary. The nonserver of the solidary of the planet of the solidary of the planet of the solidary of the planet of the s

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNITED STATES CEN-TENNIAL COMMISSIONERS-ENCOURAGING AN-NUAL REPORTS FROM THE EXECUTIVE COM-MITTEE, THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, THE SEC-RETARY, &C. PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1878. The fifth annual meeting of the United States

Centennial Commission began at noon to-day at the Continental Hotel. The attendance, considering the great distances to be traversed from some of the states, was very full and large, many o the Commissioners having arrived yesterday. General Joseph R. Hawley, the President, occupied the chair. Ail the States and Territories were represented except Canfornia, Colorado, Danota, Delaware, Utah and Washington Territory. GENERAL HAWLEY'S SPEECH.

In calling the meeting to order General Hawley

said that it was now beyond doubt that the Exhibition would be a success, a great international exhibition that will be honorable to the American character and useful to us abroad and at home. The Commissioners had never doubted it and the country was beginning to see it. There has come into fashion, he said, a disposition to cavil and sneer at everything American, the character of our public men and the ability of the nation to carry on any great work with integrity. We were told at the beginning that nothing like this could be carried on without scandal. We determined that it should not be so in this case, that there should be nothing of which any man should be asnamed, and so far we have kept our pledge. (Applause.) We criticise ourselves, but we do not feel that we have done anything that ought not to have been done. Whatever can be done at all by any nation can better be done by a free people than any other. (Applause.) We have proved tt in many gigantic enserprises, and it is ansurd to tell us that a people who built a railroad across a continent cannot conduct a little show. There have been obstacles which we did not anticipate. One we ought not to have met. It was the fallure of Congress to do its duty to the Centennial. We did not ask them to pay the whole expense. It would not be in accordance with American institutions for the government to do it ail but there were certain things that the government ought to have done. The government should have borne some of the necessary expenses of the Commission and not leave them to the city of Philadelphia. We thought, too, that as the government invited all other nations to compete they should have provided for the awards. It does not seem quite right that the government should appropriate only \$500,000 for a government Exhibition. I cannot taink that having spent a half million dollars at Paris and more at Vienna haif million dollars at Paris and more at Venna they will do no more for our own Exhibition. The country is beginning to look at this in the proper light, we hope. The other obstacle we met with was the crisis in business that hegan a year ago last August, which has made it so difficult to raise money. I was very glad to see the remark of a New York newspaper the other day that, perhaps, the first field in the revival of the business of the country will be this Exhibition itself. (Applause.) General Hawley then spoke of the support the press is now genthe other day that, perhaps, the first step in the revival of the bus ness of the coun ry will be this Exhibition itself. (Applause.) General Hawier then spoke of the support the press is now generally giving the Centennial; said that the omena were all avorable, and thought that at the end of this year it would be the general opinion that \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 more should have been speat. He only knew of one nation in the civilized world that will take no part, and many countries now regarded as uncivilized will send their products. There will be plenty or exhibitors, he said, and we could cover 100 or 200 acres with goods. He took blame to aimself for not naving done more in the past, and said that renewed efforts were necessary.

Mr. John L. (ampbell, the Secretary, then read his annual report, in which he asserts that the work is going on satisfactorily. The report further states that—

ther states that—

The substantial interest taken in the Exhibition by fereign nations is indicated by the liberal appropriation made for the support of the governmental commissions and to aid exhibitors in sending their products for display. The nations of the carri which have accepted the invitation of the President, issued by direction of Congress, are the following:—ricentiae Confederation, Australia, Helgium, hodria, Brazil, Canada, Chill China, Denmark, Bocador, Egypt, France, Sermary, Great Britain, Gussemala, Hawan, Havil, Ha-thras, Janan, Liberia, Mexico, Selberlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Orange Free State, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Siam, Soain, Sweden, Junis, Tarkey, United States of Colombia, Venezucia.

The report was succepted, after which the

The report was accepted, after which the REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

was also read and adopted. It states that-In the report to President Grant in January last it was deemed expedient to ask for appropriations tos

deemed expedient to asset the purposes to wit;—
the expenses of the United States Centennial Awards and expenses incident thereto...... the pople, as the meaning the pople, as the original gress provides for a nation under the auspices of the United states to law, a cordial invitation has been a freeden to to feet un nallogs to has a conditional president to the commission is charged. bolding the Exhibition. It is proper, therefore, that provision should be under by congress for the swards, and that to invest them with their appropriate infernational character the provision should emanate directly from the government. Any appropriations by congress will be devoted to certain specified in the government. Any appropriations by congress with the devoted to certain specified purposes. Whether they be made or not, there sail remains the absolute necessity of large popular subscriptions to the stock of the Nourd of Finance. The rapid growth throughout the country of a lust appreciation of the Exhibition and celebration convinces us that the full same needed will be raised. The Women's tendential full same needed will be raised. The Women's tendential full same needed will be raised. The Women's tendential full same needed will be raised. The Women's tendential full same needed will be raised. The Women's tendential full same needed will be raised. The women's tendential full same needed will be raised. The women's tendential the same needs of the women's tendential news and is one of the most important volunteer agencies which has come to the enterprise. Having important and thas flow much to awaren popular interest and insure the success of the enterprise. Having its beadquarters in Philadeiphia, it has advised and aided the organization of the women of other states, and the movement has become national in its character and results. The period of uncertainty which belongs to such large underfrakings has possed awar, and thought creat above are yet to be performed there can no toncer be a doubt of such complete success as will be hencificial to the people at large and an honor to the country.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL'S REFORT gives a detailed statement of the work done, the bureaus organized and the plan of operations. As to the system of awards it says:—

gives a detailed statement of the work done, the bureaus organized and the pian of operations. As to the system of awards it says:—

This subject has received prolonged and careful consideration at the hands of the Executive Committee, what also subject the country of a large number of perceived into a consideration of the constitution as the comparative importance of several grades of awards will be avoided, it is hoped, by the adoption of a single uniform medal, which shall in each case be accompanied by a report and diploins, staling the nature of the merit for which it is awarded. The difficulties which have been experienced from the unweldity she of the international price, and which were auticipated in procuring expects of acknowledged proficiency from abroad have been experienced from the unweldity she of the international price, and which were auticipated in procuring expects of acknowledged proficiency from abroad have been experienced from the unweldity she of the international price, and which the insure the clinical cases and cost of remaining in which, to insure the clinical cases and cost of remaining in which, to insure the clinical cases and cost of remaining in Philadelphia with the made to the judges. As the result of these measures, it is confidently expected that the awards will be made with more system and thoroughness than on any previous occasion, and that the character of the unique will give recognized value to their reports. The details of the system of awards are printed herewith as Appendix.

Apprehensions have arisem in some countries that there might be confined as a many which a trucket some construction of the Commission and the Alience of the Appendix of the Appendix of the Commission and the Alience will be made to the commission and the Alie

A committee was formed to take into considera-tion the propriety of ofering awards at the boat races during the Exhibition. The meeting will be resumed at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

# THE JERSEY MANTRAPS.

The people of Jersey City, like their neighbors in Newark, have been aroused to the necessity of protecting themselves against the Pennsylvania Railroad mantraps. The increase in the number of casuroad manuraps, the increase in the number of casu-alties on this ratiroad during the past six months in Jerser City has oeen alarming, and the Board of Allermen have at last appointed a committee to conter with a committee of the Board of Finance in order to cominci the railroad company to make their crossings within the city limits more secure.

# STRIKE OF HOD CARRIERS

A large number of the hod carriers of Jersey City have struck for an increase of wages. terday afternoon some of the strikers went to the new building of O'Mar's Brothers, on Pavonia avenue, and ordered the men employed there to quit work. The latter refused, and a fight was the result. The police were called on, and under their protection, the men continued at work.